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(54) Title: LAYERED MATERIALS FOR USE AS WOUND DRESSINGS

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(57) **Abstract:** The invention provides a wound dressing comprising a layered material comprising a hydrophilic foam layer formed from a first polyurethane and a hydrogel layer formed from a second polyurethane, wherein the hydrogel layer is laminated to the hydrophilic foam layer. The invention also provides methods for preparing a layered structure for use as a cavity wound dressing comprising the steps of: providing a first, foamed polyurethane layer by reacting an isocyanate-capped prepolymer with water and optionally one or more compounds selected from polyurethane chain extending or terminating compounds other than water and catalysts for the polymerisation of isocyanate; providing a second, hydrogel polyurethane layer by reacting an isocyanate-containing prepolymer with one or more compounds selected from water, other polyurethane chain extending or terminating compounds and catalysts for the polymerisation of isocyanate; laminating the second layer to the first layer; curing and drying the polyurethane layers to provide the layered material, wherein the method further comprises slitting the layered material before said step of curing and drying is complete.

## LAYERED MATERIALS FOR USE AS WOUND DRESSINGS

The present invention relates to layered polyurethane materials and the use thereof as wound dressings.

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EP-A-0541391 describes hydrophilic polyurethane foams for use as absorbent and wound contacting layers in wound dressings.

It is also known to provide wound dressings in which the wound contacting 10 layer comprises a polyurethane hydrogel material especially suitable for absorbing bodily fluids such as wound exudate. For example, US-A-5160328 describes such a dressing having a wound contacting polyurethane hydrogel layer. The polyurethane gel comprises from 0% to 90% of polyhydric alcohol such as polypropylene glycol, from 6% to 60% by weight of an isocyanate-terminated 15 prepolymer, from 4% to 40% by weight of a polyethylene oxide based diamine, and the balance water. The hydrogel layer is disposed on a support layer that provides mechanical support for the relatively weak hydrogel.

Hydrogel dressings are advantageous because wound exudate does not 20 generally dry and consolidate with hydrogels. Consequently, the removal of a hydrogel dressing is usually neither painful nor detrimental to the healing process. Hydrogel dressings are particularly desirable for the treatment of burns.

Unfortunately, hydrogel dressings have limited capacity to absorb further 25 water. Furthermore, there are difficulties in handling the structurally weak gels in high speed manufacturing processes. This has been addressed in US-A-5160328 by the provision of a support layer underneath the hydrogel layer, but it is difficult to achieve satisfactory adhesion of the hydrogel layer to the support layer.

30 EP-A-0610056 describes a hydrogel dressing which comprises a wound contacting layer of hydrogel in face-to-face relationship with a substrate. The hydrogel facing surface of the substrate comprises fibers projecting into the hydrogel. The hydrogel is cross-linked on the substrate and thereby firmly

anchored thereto. The preferred hydrogel for use in this invention is polyvinylpyrrolidone, which is cross-linked by irradiation.

EP-A-0604103 describes processes by which a polymeric hydrogel can be 5 securely adhered to a substrate to form a hydrogel laminate with greatly improved delamination resistance. The laminate is formed by casting onto a polymeric adhesive-coated substrate an aqueous solution of hydrophilic polymer, then exposing this composite to ionizing radiation which cross-links the hydrophilic polymer to form a hydrogel and also induces copolymerisation of the hydrophilic 10 polymer and the adhesive polymer.

US-A-4668564 describes layered materials for use as a hot or cold compress. The materials comprise a layer of substituted urea/urethane hydrogel material bonded to a porous substrate.

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It has now been found that novel composite polyurethane structures provide a hydrogel layer with enhanced rigidity, delamination resistance and liquid absorbency.

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The present invention provides a wound dressing comprising a layered material comprising a hydrophilic foam layer formed from a first polyurethane and a hydrogel layer formed from a second polyurethane, wherein the hydrogel layer is laminated to the hydrophilic foam layer.

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Preferably, the hydrophilic foam layer has a density of from 0.28 to 0.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and more preferably from 0.32 to 0.48 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Preferably, the foam has an elongation to break of at least 150%, more preferably from 500% to 1000%. The foam is hydrophilic and absorbs aqueous fluids such as wound exudate with swelling. However, the foam is preferably highly cross-linked and substantially 30 insoluble in water. Preferably, the foam has an absorbency of at least 3 g saline/g, and preferably a swellability in water of at least 200%. Preferably, the hydrophilic foam is a foam as described in EP-A-0541391, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Preferably, the foamed polyurethane layer comprises less than 10% water prior to use as an absorbent, more preferably less than 5% water and more preferably it contains less than 2% of water before use.

5

The hydrophilic foam provides enhanced absorbency for liquid exudate. This is because the initial substantially anhydrous condition and porous structure of the foam enable it to absorb a larger amount of water by both chemical and physical absorption that is the case for the corresponding hydrogel material.

10 Furthermore, the porous structure of the foam provides for rapid uptake of liquid exudate, in contrast to pure hydrogel dressings. Preferably, the hydrophilic foam layer has a thickness of from 1 to 20 mm, more preferably from 1.5 to 5 mm.

The hydrogel layer is formed from a polyurethane that entraps water to form  
15 a gel. Preferably, the hydrogel layer is substantially continuous, and preferably it is substantially non-porous. Preferably, the density of the hydrogel layer is greater than 0.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, more preferably greater than 0.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and most preferably from 0.9 to 1.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Preferably, the thickness of the hydrogel layer is from 1 mm to 10 mm, more preferably from 2 mm to 5 mm.

20

Preferably, the polyurethane of the hydrogel layer is cross-linked and preferably it is substantially insoluble in water at ambient temperature. However, the structure of the hydrogel layer absorbs and entraps water to provide a highly hydrated gel structure in contrast to the porous foam structure of the foam layer.

25 Preferably, the gel can absorb 1 to 10 g/g of physiological saline at 20°, more preferably 2 to 5 g/g. The saline absorbency is determined by the steps of: weighing the hydrogel, submerging the hydrogel in 0.9% saline for 24 hours, draining for 30 seconds, and reweighing.

30 Preferably, the dry weight of the hydrogel layer is from 1000 to 5000 g/m<sup>2</sup>, more preferably from 2000 to 4000 g/m<sup>2</sup>. Preferably, the hydrogel comprises from 1 to 30% of water, more preferably from 10 to 20% by weight of water before use. Preferably, the hydrogel contains from 1 to 40%, more preferably from 5 to 15%,

by weight of one or more humectants, preferably selected from the group consisting of glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol, mannitol, polydextrose, sodium pyrrolidine carboxylic acid (NaPCA), hyaluronic acid, aloe, jojoba, lactic acid, urea, gelatin, lecithin and mixtures thereof. The entrapped water and optional 5 humectants give the hydrogel a soft, moist wound-friendly surface for contacting the wound.

The hydrogel layer is laminated to the foam layer. That is to say, it is applied to and at least partially covers one surface of the foam layer. Preferably, 10 the hydrogel layer is bonded to the foam layer, for example by an adhesive or by radiation cross-linking. More preferably, the hydrogel layer is bonded to the foam layer by urethane or urea linkages. This can be achieved easily by applying the foam layer to the hydrogel layer (substantially without mixing) before polyurethane curing is complete, as described in more detail below.

15

Preferably, the foam layer polyurethane and/or the hydrogel layer polyurethane are formed by crosslinking an isocyanate-capped prepolymer. Preferably, the prepolymer is the same for both layers. Preferably, the prepolymer comprises an isocyanate-capped polyether prepolymer, and more 20 preferably it comprises an isocyanate-capped ethyleneoxy/propyleneoxy prepolymer. For example, one of the prepolymers available under the Registered Trade Mark HYPOL from Dow Chemical Company, 2 Heathrow Boulevard, 284 Bath Road, West Drayton, UK.

25 Preferably, the foam layer and/or the hydrogel layer contains a medicament. Suitable medicaments include antiseptics such as silver sulfadiazine, chlorhexidine, triclosan or povidone iodine, analgesics, steroids, antibiotics, growth factors or mixtures thereof. Preferably, the layered material is substantially sterile.

30

Preferably, the wound dressing further comprises a liquid-impermeable backing sheet extending over the laminated material. Preferably, the backing sheet is a semipermeable sheet, for example a sheet of a microporous

polyurethane foam such as ESTANE (Registered Trade Mark). Preferably, the backing sheet is provided with a continuous or interrupted layer of a pressure-sensitive adhesive, preferably one of the known medical-grade adhesives. Preferably, an adhesive-coated margin of the backing sheet extends beyond at least one edge of the laminated material for attachment of the backing sheet to the skin of a patient adjacent to a wound under treatment. More preferably, an adhesive-coated margin of the backing sheet extends around all edges of the layered material so as to provide a so-called island dressing.

10 The backing sheet may be provided on either the foam side of the layered material or on the hydrogel side. Intermediate layers, such as absorbent layers or support layers, may be provided between the layered material and the backing sheet.

15 The layered material may be provided in substantially flat sheet form for topical application to wounds. However, the layered material may be contoured for application to body surfaces having high curvature. In certain preferred embodiments the layered material is formed into a three-dimensional shape for deep cavity wound filling. For example, the layered material may be folded or

20 crumpled. Preferably, a cavity wound dressing comprises one or more elongated strips of the layered material, which may be folded or entangled or coiled, and in certain embodiments the cavity dressing comprises a plurality of entangled strips of the layered material.

25 The present invention further provides the use of a wound dressing layered material according to the invention for the preparation of a dressing for use in the treatment of wounds. Preferably, the dressing is in accordance with one of the above-described embodiments

30 In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of treatment of a wound comprising applying a wound dressing according to the present invention to the surface of the wound with the foam layer or the hydrogel layer of the layered

material in liquid communication with the wound, and preferably in contact with the wound, to absorb wound exudate.

The present invention further provides a method of preparing a layered structure  
5 for use as a cavity wound dressing comprising the steps of: providing a first, foamed polyurethane layer by reacting an isocyanate-capped prepolymer with water and optionally one or more compounds selected from polyurethane chain extending or terminating compounds other than water and catalysts for the polymerisation of isocyanate; providing a second, hydrogel polyurethane layer by  
10 reacting an isocyanate-containing prepolymer with one or more compounds selected from water, other polyurethane chain extending or terminating compounds and catalysts for the polymerisation of isocyanate; laminating the second layer to the first layer; curing and drying the polyurethane layers to provide the layered material, wherein the method further comprises slitting the  
15 layered material before said step of curing and drying is complete.

Preferably, the step of slitting comprises slitting the layered material into a plurality of connected strips.

20 Preferably, the layered structure prepared by the method of the invention is a layered structure according to the invention as hereinbefore described. Preferably, the first layer is laminated to the second layer before the steps of reacting are complete, whereby urethane or urea linkages are formed between the foamed polyurethane layer and the hydrogel polyurethane layer.

25

Preferably, the prepolymer is the same for both layers. Preferably, the prepolymer comprises an isocyanate-capped polyether prepolymer, and more preferably it comprises an isocyanate-capped ethyleneoxy/propyleneoxy prepolymer. For example, one of the prepolymers available under the Registered  
30 Trade Mark HYPOL from Dow Chemical Company, 2 Heathrow Boulevard, 284 Bath Road, West Drayton, UK.

Preferably, the chain terminating compounds comprise a monoamine or a monohydric alcohol, more preferably a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>3</sub> alcohol, and most preferably methanol. In certain preferred embodiments of the foam preparation, one part of the prepolymer is reacted with water in the presence of from 0.05 to 0.25 parts by 5 weight of methanol or from 0.1 to 0.3 parts by weight of ethanol. The amounts of chain terminating compounds influence the physical properties of the polyurethane foam or gel. For example, the tackiness of the polyurethane increases with increasing monohydric alcohol or monoamine content.

10 Preferably, the chain extending compounds comprise water or a diamine. Reaction with water produces carbon dioxide for foaming and urethane cross-links. Reaction with diamines, which takes place much faster than reaction with water, gives urea cross-links. Preferred diamines include C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>9</sub> alkylene diamines such as hexamethylene diamine.

15 Preferably, the step of providing the polyurethane foam layer comprises: mixing 1 part by weight of an isocyanate-capped prepolymer having from 0.5 to 1.2 meq NCO groups/g with from 0.4 to 1.0 parts by weight of water in the presence of from 0.05 to 0.4 parts by weight of a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>3</sub> monohydric alcohol.

20 Preferably, the method of the invention comprises the step of slitting the layered material to provide a plurality of linked strips of the layered material. As curing and drying proceeds, the strips curl and entangle as a result of differential shrinkage rates in the foam and hydrogel layers. This can result in a three-25 dimensional bundle of strips suitable for use as a deep cavity wound dressing.

Specific embodiments of the invention will now be described further, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a flat layered material according to the 30 present invention; and

Figure 2 shows a plan view of two alternative patterns of full thickness slits formed in a laminate prior to final curing and drying in order to achieve a deep cavity dressing; and

Figure 3 shows a perspective view of a deep cavity wound dressing formed from layered material in accordance with the invention.

Example 1

5

A layered material is prepared from the following constituents:

Foam Layer: HYPOL<sup>a</sup> 50g

Water 32g

10 Acrylic copolymer<sup>b</sup> 12g

Methanol 6g

Hydrogel Layer HYPOL<sup>a</sup> 25g

Water 100g

15

<sup>a</sup> HYPOL PreMA G60 from Dow Corning Ltd.

<sup>b</sup> PRIMAL B-15J or RHOPLEX N-560 ( Registered Trade Marks).

The components of each layer are mixed and spread individually to make flat

sheets of nominal thickness 1 to 5 mm. The sheets are allowed to cure partially

20 for about 90 seconds at ambient temperature, and are then pressed gently

together and placed in an oven at 100°C for about 15 minutes to complete the

curing and drying.

The resulting laminate, which is shown in Figure 1 has a polyurethane foam layer

25 1 laminated to a hydrogel wound contacting layer 2.

Example 2

A deep cavity wound dressing is prepared as follows.

30

The procedure of Example 1 is followed with the additional step of slitting the laminate in dendritic or spiral fashion as shown in Figure 2 before the final oven curing and drying step. The process includes an additional drying and curing step

at 40°C for about 30 minutes. The strands of the laminate curl and entangle during the final curing and drying step to produce the three-dimensional deep cavity dressing shown in Figure 3.

5 The above embodiments have been described by way of example only. Many other embodiments falling within the scope of the accompanying claims will be apparent to the skilled reader.

## CLAIMS

1. A wound dressing comprising a layered material comprising a hydrophilic foam layer formed from a first polyurethane and a hydrogel layer formed from a 5 second polyurethane, wherein the hydrogel layer is laminated to the hydrophilic foam layer.

2. A wound dressing according to claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic foam layer has a density of from 0.28 to 0.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

10

3. A wound dressing according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the hydrophilic foam layer has a thickness of from 1 to 20 mm.

15

4. A wound dressing according to any preceding claim, wherein the hydrogel layer is substantially unfoamed.

5. A wound dressing according to any preceding claim, wherein the dry weight of the hydrogel layer is from 1000 to 5000 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

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6. A wound dressing according to any preceding claim, wherein the hydrogel layer is bonded to the foam layer by urethane or urea linkages.

25

7. A wound dressing according to any preceding claim, wherein the foam layer polyurethane and/or the hydrogel layer polyurethane are formed by crosslinking an isocyanate-capped prepolymer.

8. A wound dressing according to claim 7, wherein the prepolymer comprises an isocyanate-capped polyether prepolymer.

30

9. A wound dressing according to claim 8, wherein the prepolymer comprises an isocyanate-capped ethyleneoxy/propyleneoxy prepolymer.

10. A wound dressing according to any preceding claim wherein the hydrogel layer comprises from 10 to 30% by weight of water and the foam layer comprises less than 10% by weight of water.

5 11. A wound dressing according to any preceding claim which is substantially sterile.

12. A wound dressing according to any preceding claim, wherein the foam layer and/or the hydrogel layer contains a medicament.

10

13. A wound dressing according to any preceding claim, further comprising a liquid-impermeable backing sheet extending over the laminated material.

15

14. A wound dressing according to any preceding claim, wherein the layered material is folded or crumpled into a three-dimensional shape for cavity wound filling.

15. A wound dressing according to any preceding claim, wherein the dressing comprises one or more elongated strips of the layered material.

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16. A wound dressing according to claim 15, wherein the wound dressing comprises one or more entangled strips of the layered material forming a bundle suitable for cavity wound filling.

25 17. Use of a wound dressing layered material as defined in any preceding claim for the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of wounds.

18. A method of preparing a layered structure for use as a cavity wound dressing comprising the steps of:

30 providing a first, foamed polyurethane layer by reacting an isocyanate-capped prepolymer with water and optionally one or more compounds selected from polyurethane chain extending or terminating compounds other than water and catalysts for the polymerisation of isocyanate;

providing a second, hydrogel polyurethane layer by reacting an isocyanate-containing prepolymer with one or more compounds selected from water, other polyurethane chain extending or terminating compounds and catalysts for the polymerisation of isocyanate;

5       laminating the second layer to the first layer; and

      curing and drying the polyurethane layers to provide the layered material, wherein the method further comprises slitting the layered material before said step of curing and drying is complete.

10 19. A method according to claim 18, wherein said step of slitting comprises slitting the layered material into a plurality of connected strips.

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FIG. 1

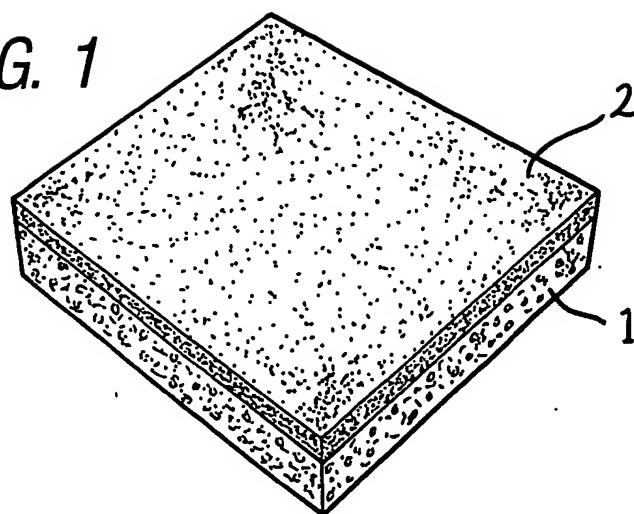


FIG. 2(a)

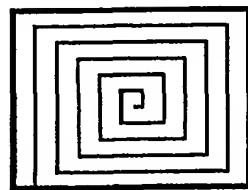


FIG. 2(b)

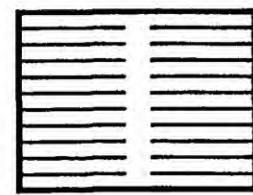
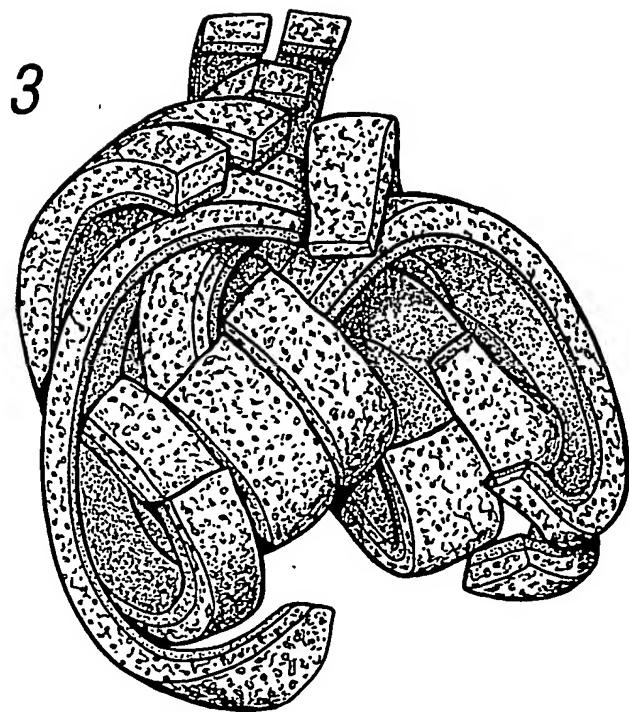


FIG. 3



A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
 IPC 7 A61L15/22 A61L15/42 A61L15/44 A61L15/60

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
 IPC 7 A61L A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

<sup>o</sup> Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

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